SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16; 1907.

Envered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Mail Matter.

Subscriptions by Mall, Postpaid. DAILY, Per Month DAILY, Per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month Postage to foreign countries added.

Published by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York. President and Treasurer of the Association, William M. Laffan, 170 Nassau street; Secretary of the Association, Franklin Bartlett, 5 Nassau street.

Paris office, 32 Rue Louis le Grand. The daily and Sunday editions are on sale at Klosque 12, near the Grand Hotel; Riosque 77, Boulevard des Capucines, corner Place de l'Opéra, and Klosque 19, Boulevard des Italiens, corner Rue Louis le Grand.

It our friends who favor us with manuscripts to publication wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Will This Bill Be Paid?

We unfeignedly congratulate Mr. ROOSEVELT upon his shrewd and opportune investment in "white paper." His promise to let his dread Corsican loose upon the bowels of the Paper Trust and his joyous consent to recommend in his forthcoming message the repeal of the duty on Canadian wood pulp gave infinite happiness to the newspaper publishers who waited on him in the White House, and have already yielded a rich harvest. From one end of the country to the other the glad acclaim of his greatness rises in sporadic pagans. He had viction of the Congress and the people nothing to do with the panic; but for his wisdom and far discerning genius it would have been infinitely worse. It was all the deliberate, carefully planned work of the wealthy malefactors in New York.

It was a group of these who bought control of the Knickerbocker Trust Company in order to smash it on an appropriate and well chosen day, thereby to create a panic and bring discredit on him and on his policies. With those noble and inspiring truths the newspapers are statement in which he said: now bristling the land. They are written by men of seeming lucidity and intelligence, and their motive is to testify to the superhuman sagacity, illustrious virtues and sublime intellectuality of Mr. ROOSEVELT, with perhaps a sternly repressed consciousness of the agreeable prospect of free pulp and a battered Paper Trust. Never before was there known so prompt a delivery of the goods," and, as we have observed, the gentleman who has them "on him" is entitled to universal congratulation and

Being ourselves consumed with an unquenchable ardor for cheaper white paper, we await feverishly Mr. ROOSE-VELT's acquittal of his share in the sacred pact. We want to see how he pays for the gross and infamous libels which are being put upon the men whom Mr. ROOSEVELT but the other day so deeply honored with his praise and his thanks ful ability in standing by the Secretary of the Treasury and staying the most destructive panic the country has ever

He is to ask Congress to requite a for standing between the President and the consequences of the panic he created by opening the dire question of tariff repeal. Congress is to acquit him thus relieved him of part of the obloquy of and deadly. his indebtedness to the railroads by voting him \$25,000 a year for travelling expenses and leaving the railroads to go fishing for the rest. He is no longer known as our Imperial deadhead, not to use a word no shorter but less polite

Congress should not hesitate in the matter. A national scandal must be methodically contrived to be silent when avoided at any cost. The press must be indemnified even if the whole edifice of the tariff is precipitated about our ears at the unpropitious season of a campaign's inception.

But how prophetic and how superhuman were those ever memorable words of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S, spoken at Provincetown, in which he warned the world that even then these wealthy malefactors were contriving a panic to embarrass him and discredit his policies. Trust that great brain to detect and expose their \$5,000,000 conspiracies and frustrate their billion

Congress must pay the bill. The President's sacred honor is at stake! Likewise the sacred pocket of a lot of most respectable newspapers.

The Alignment of Forces. We venture prediction that discussion of the banking and currency systems will shortly assume the form of a contest between the respective supporters of two well defined issues. The proponents of a central bank are already getting their forces into line and are advancing skirmishers armed with tentative arguments. The proponents of an expansion of our present system are not yet organized and have as yet no plan of campaign. There is, however, every ground for conviction that these will be the issues in a contest which now seems inevitable.

To some the recent strain on our banks and the present strain on our currency are evidences of weakness in both systems and a demonstration of the need of entirely different systems. To others the experience has been an assurance of the inherent soundness of the present systems, but a sign of their need of expansion and adjustment. To the former the Bank of England, the Bank of France and

the Imperial Bank of Germany stand as than the Left. In the brief speech models. These are private corporations exercising certain public and semi- did not refer to the Constitution in order public functions, profitable to their own- not to provoke contention, but in a subers, and theoretically at least giving to sequent interview he declared that Rusboth Government and people the maxi- sia is not now an autocracy, but a conmum of convenience and safety. In the stitutional monarchy. He denjed that view of the latter our own system has stood the various trials and tests to which take orders from the Stolypin Governit has been subjected quite as well as the | ment, and expressed the belief that a foreign institutions have stood their part of the Right, as well as the Cadeta trials and tests. These believe that no or Constitutional Democrats, would comprivate corporation, even with the Gov- bine with the Octobrists to form a conernment as part owner and represented stitutionalist body, united on the basis of in its management, would be or can be a common desire to accomplish Russia's as strong as the Government itself, and reformation and on the assumption that that no safe currency system open to a the Duma is not a merely advisory counchartered bank of issue is not equally open to the Government.

That advocates of a central bank will the country do not understand banking of the Right and Centre. methods and currency systems. From much that is said and written it might be inferred that many who are intimately connected with one or both of these processes are not overburdened with knowledge of them: Banks are frequently objects of public suspicion, while the confidence of the people in the integrity of their Government is rarely shaken. Any bill or note which bears an inscription declaring that its value is guaranteed by the United States Treasury is accepted at any and at all times without question. Such a bank as that proposed would naturally expect to hold the exclusive right of note issue. It would also expect. to be the sole depository of the funds of the Government. Were these two powers regarded as impossible there would be no effort to establish a central bank.

The task which lies before the advocates of the central bank plan is the conthat such a concern would be a safer custodian of the public funds and a wiser regulator of the national currency than the United States Treasury with some expansion of its present powers.

It will be a great contest. May a portentous pregnancy of futility be safely delivered of an innocuous flubdub!

Ready for the Sacrifice.

Cast down and apparently chastened by a defeat which he owned was a surprise to him, Mr. BRYAN issued from his home at Lincoln on November 8, 1900, a

"I shall continue to take an active interest in politics as long as I live. I believe it to be the duty of the citizen to do so, and in addition to my nterest as a citizen I feel that it will require a lifetime of work to repay the political friends who have

Gratitude rules strong in Mr. BRYAN rhetorically. It wells up in him even when he contemplates another beating at the polls, but with his accustomed intrepidity and fortitude he will face it without quailing. See his Commoner:

" If the members of the party believe that Mr. BRYAN's nomination will help the party, its principles and its policies, he will accept the nomination whether the indications point to defeat or victory. A defeat can bring no disgrace where the cause is a just one, but cowardice would be disgraceful, especially in one who is as deeply indebted to his party as Mr. BRYAN Is."

After the electorate rolled over him in 1900 and hope of another nomination was dead within him others thought it would be party suicide-Mr. BRYAN was sensible, or feigned to be sensible, that only by "a lifetime of work" could be repay his political friends for their labors for their splendid courage and wonder- and their sacrifices in his behalf. For himself and the country he would discharge "the duty of the citizen." Has Mr. BRYAN ever made similar sacrifices, performed labors as unselfish or sought to liquidate the claims that overwhelmed him in the hour of failure? Has he ever pure, self-sacrificing and patriotic press effaced bimself in favor of any other eligible candidate? The case of PARKER cannot be cited, for Mr. BRYAN savagely assailed his candidacy before the nominating convention met and he submitted only to the inevitable. On the stump of his newspaper obligations just as it his support of the candidate was forced

> In the seven years that have passed since his expression of gratitude for favors received from the Democratic party, its leaders and the rank and file. never has Mr. BRYAN disinterestedly and ingenuously mentioned with approval the name of another living man for the Presidential nomination; but he has speech could have been construed as an intention not to allow his own name to go before the convention. To appeals to him not to be a candidate a third time because the party a third time would be repudiated he has turned a deaf ear. The truth is Mr. BRYAN has always been a candidate, even in the hour of selfabasement and implied renunciation. He would rather lead his party to impending defeat than not lead it at all

> or let another man lead it. If the Democratic party can stand personally conducted failure, Mr. BRYAN can. He has said so himself. But if the party accepts his offer to be its candidate again it will welcome still another defeat with extended arms and open eyes.

The Opening of the Third Duma.

The popular branch of the Russian Parliament which met in the Tauride Palace at St. Petersburg on November 14 presented a remarkable contrast in respect of composition, temper and expectations to the first of its two predecessors which convened in the same building about eighteen months ago. The Social Democrats in the present chamber are relatively few. The peasantry, as well as the proletariat, is very thinly represented. On the other hand. there are many more priests than there were in either of the preceding assemblies, and there is a considerable number of lawyers. There are fewer university, professors. For the most part the third Duma is made up of land owners, including forty Marshals and ex-Marshals of the Nobility.

Both the first and second Dumas were presided over by a Constitutional Democrat. Mr. KOMIAKOFF on the other hand. who was chosen president of the third Duma by 371 out of the 379 votes cast, is an ex-Marshal of Nobility and has been a bureaucrat. As regards his political predilections he is nominally an Octobrist, but leans toward the Right rather

which he made on taking the chair he the Centre, to which he belonged, would cil but a true legislature. The opinion seems optimistic when one bears in mind that two days before the Octobrist leader, encounter strong opposition from the | Mr. GUTCHKOFF, denounced the Left, general public is certain. The people of where the Cadets sit, as a common enemy

> The first business of the new assem bly will be a discussion of the budget for 1908, after which it will examine the Stolypin Cabinet's proposals for furthering agrarian reforms by substituting individual ownership of land for the communal system and by the stimulation of migration to Siberia. The budget which already has been submitted by the Minister of Finance, acknowledges a deficit for next year of \$94,500,000. Experience has shown that the depletion of the Russian Treasury is seldom revealed all at once, and a supplemental budget admitting a still larger deficit may be expected. It will be for the third Duma to say how this deficit shall be met. Few, if any, of the taxes now levied can be raised, and the only source of revenue as yet untapped would be The establishment of a Government monopoly of the importation and sale of tea. Recourse will have to be made to that expedient, and at the same time the contemplated reconstruction of the navy will have to be postponed, unless another loan can be obtained from France. We presume, however, in view of the composition of the present chamber, that the indorsement exacted by the Clemenceau Government as a secur-

> coming. Nothing definite, however, will be known until the third Duma reassembles, when its organization will be completed and the various party programmes announced. Meanwhile, we observe with interest that the Liberal newspapers published in St. Petersburg, though they evince but little interest in the new chamber, have the good sense to recognize that it is better than nothing because it keeps the idea of representative government alive. Only the complete abandonment of the parliamentary experiment would prove a death blow to the hopes of the Russian patriots.

ity for further advances will be forth-

The Giant and the Pygmies.

The movement in the Eighth Congress district of Massachusetts to fill the shoes of the Hon. SAMUEL W. McCALL of Winchester has begun earlier than usual Intellectually he shows no falling off. and his physical condition is such that he may be expected to take his seat in the Sixtieth Congress when it assembles next month for the long session. As a member of the Ways and Means Committee by grace of the Speaker, who is in the habit of appointing Mr. McCall. to that important committee, the Representative of the Eighth Massachusetts district ought to be useful to his constituents, having both the desire and the experience. But some of them are not willing to indulge him. They are agitating tentatively for a change and offer themselves as substitutes. It will be almost a year before the nominating

convention meets. No reasons for superannuating Mr McCall are advanced. The conspirators would blush to name one. Under the breath they say that he is not on the White House calling list and several times has deliberately and unequivocally criticised the President. Lately he has added to his transgressions in their eyes by talking too freely about the Presidential succession. When the directorgeneral and leading spellbinder of the party in Massachusetts speaks about such a matter, others may follow suit or differ with deference, but Mr. McCall has spoken out of his turn and without tact, which is the more unpardonable when by the personal efforts of the President's representative in Massachusetts a round plurality of 100,000 has been rolled up to his honor and glory.

Nevertheless, we expect that Mr. McCall, will have the usual walkover in

Prayer was offered at Earlbam College, a local maker institution, to-day for the success of the ollege football team, which will meet De Panv alversity at Greencastle on Saturday to deter secondary championship of Indiana an The prayer was offered by Professor KE

Modern football being a battle, why should the professor not pray for victory! Mentally thousands of anxious Yalensian and Princetonians have prayed for the success of their eleven in the annual game Football has become such a serious thing among the collegians and faculties, barring a few dissenters here and there, that we must not be surprised if emotional profes

sors deem it a fit subject for prayer. Great Fines and the Constitution.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Eighti Amendment of the Constitution of the United States reads "excessive ball shall not be required. nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusua punishments inflicted." This I mention in connection with your article

on "Great Fines Under the Interstate Commerce Laws." It has astonished me never to find any reference to the Eighth Amendment in reports o proceedings before the courts or in comment thereon. Surely the able lawyers and their client cannot be ignorant of it. Applying your illustration: Suppose the pris

eral counts of so many separate ejections. each count carry a separate flue? The idea is absurd on its face; and even more so in these federal cases. All these excessive fines will be set aside, in my

pinion, on appeal and proper presentation.

NEW YORK, November 15. H. K. SOUTHWICK.

The Blood of the Montgomerys. sllowed to say a word in regard to the assertion in the article on "St. Paul's Old Tree Gone" that Major-General Richard Montgomery was an Irish man? My grandmother was descended from onof General Montgomery's brothers and I have heard her often speak of her Scotch-Irish blood. Richard Montgomery's ancestors were Gaelle They went from Scotland to the north of Ireland

THE BANISHED MOTTO.

Few Reflections, Suggestions and Amend-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Having We Trust" and having been filled with wonde I can the more readily appreciate and honor the acruples of our present Chief Magistrate May I be allowed to make the following suggestion for a substitute motto which I believe can in no way offend the sensibilities of our President? "Thou shalt have no other gods before Me."

SYMPATHIZER. NEW YORK, November 15.

A Coarse View. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What we want is more money equitably divided. We do not care whether it is headed "In God We Trust" or not. E. H. J. NEW YORK, November 15.

Iffs Image and Superscription. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Now that the Managing Director of the Universe has so ably expurgated our coinage, are we not entitled to see the words "Theodorus Rex" stamped upon the precious metal? That's

NEW YORK, November 15.

From a Buckeye Latinist. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! Let m suggest the advisability of a motto something like the following as a substitute in the event of Congress not being fully satisfied with the existing order:

"Theodorus I., Dei Gra: Amer: Omn: Rez; Fid. Def: Phii: Imp:" with a special emphasis on the "Fid. Def: (Defender of Credit) C. M. JONES. COLUMBUS, Ohio., November 14.

A Forbidden Word. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Why

all this botheration, not to say bedevilment "Trust" is a word abhorred by every decent scratch it off from the tokens of awoller and predatory wealth. Macte virtute: Bully QUINNIGAMOND. WORCESTER, Mass., November 14.

The Athlete With the Club.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Substi tute Hercules with a club-Big Stick. Legend Fdo Divites. "The rich, I eat 'em up; the BROOKLYN, November 15.

Wakes to Eostasy a Local Lyre.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: No longer now "In God We Trust"-The motto down we pluck: Three-quarters of our faith's in Ted, The other fourth in luck.

CHARLES N. LURIS.

NRW YORK, November 15.

The Catholic Church and the Papacy. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Goldwin nith in THE SUN of November 11 draws distinction between the Catholic religion and Popery. Catholicity and the Papacy, to speak more properly, are coeval and so neceswithout the other. Catholicity without the Papacy might be defined as "what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be." It would be a wheel without a hub, a circumference without centre. The Papacy gives consistency to Catholicity-makes it visible and tangible Christianity -- non-Catholic, hence wanting the Papacy -- is a nebulosity continually tending to disperse itself, A Roman Catholic smiles at

the venerable professor's petulance. G. Campion, however, nauseates Catholics with his religious profession and his anti-Jesuitism. The Church of to-day is not isolated from anything but error. Her energies were never more active than now Pius X, speaks from the far off Vatican hill and bids his faithful children to beware of an adulterated pabulum labelled "modernism." Two hundred millions of grateful subjects humbly bow their heads and heed the warning. Two hundred millions of Catholics nt any strictures on their spiritual father and his truest followers, the Jesuits.

EUGENE J. MURPHY. BROOKLYN November 14.

An Appeal to the Great Father.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Dere Sir Mr. Rosevelt the president who I voted for the boys telling me that he knew everything got a baby a fine gurl, now I have lost my dent would give me some money if I writ to him to help take care of the baby. I done as he said. Yours respectfully

NEW YORK, November 15.

Not in a Thankful Frame of Mind.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: While the malefactors are saving the country out tions of fat Japanese on the mat. God sav the United States! Let there be a day of fasting and prayer instead of thanksgiving.

Silence Like a Pouitice. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: any heard the pin drop in Washington

It was audible 'way out here. From a former Massachusetta (McCall, no F. A. CUMMINGS. Lodge) Republican. ORLAHOMA CITY, Okla., November 12.

How to Eat Dinner.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir. There was a discussion of dinners last night, particularly those dinners where the food is handed around and each

guest being himself. It was generally admitted that stranger at any table was nearly always more or less embarrassed as to his course of procedure seeing that no two dinners are slike, and all differ The consensus of opinion was to the effect that th host or hostess should be helped first, so that each guest might get his cue, though some believed that it was more polite to guests to attend to them first Is there any definite rule of action in such cases soon and we want to know. I say show the guest how, and she says the guests ought to know how

TO THE EDITOR OF-THE SUN-Sir: If I am no in error, a few years ago in a time of short crops in this country France and some of the other Euro-pean countries put an export duty on wheat so Now we have in this country a sufficiently large erop of wheat to supply home demands and leave ample for reserve, yet because of a short foreign erop we are compelled to pay panic prices for food stuff of all kinds. Why not an export duty or wheat? Why not compel if possible the holder of seller to keep this necessary of life at home for

the benefit of this country? BAKER. MOUNT VERNON, N. Y. November 14.

Police Wanted! To THE EDITOR OF THE SEN-Sir: Apparently indoor craps are prohibited on Grand street, but on Morningside avenue they are allowed all day ong. On Sunday last a choice gang of eleven young hoodlums started in at about half past 2 o'clock in the afternoon and kept it up until after 5. Thanks to TER SUN this avenue has been fairly decent during the last summer, but now it is again

Civil Burial in France.

From the London Globe.

An inquirer into the social life of France has been investigating the prevalence of civil burial. and comes to the conclusion that for the last quar ter of a century it has been stationary at from 18 to 30 per cent. of the population. An odd fact abou the question is that among the educated classes practised almost exclusively by the very poor. Of 19,000 such burials annually 7,000 are of the class which has to be buried at the public expense, and 1,000 more among the very poorest of those who buy their own graves.

"There were no

WORD PICTURES. A Plea for the Preservation of Accepted

and Familiar Forms. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I hold brief for or against spelling reform, which I notice has been partially adopted for official in the subject solely as it relates to typoventure to present these facts:

The grouping together of letters into word has the effect of giving to the word a definite form-almost a picture. For ample, take the words "of" and "to": if you draw a line to indicate the outlines of these two words you have two absolutely different When, therefore, any innovation in spelling is suggested which does not maously offended.

For example, "theatre" and "theater" have practically the same form. "Molder" and "moulder" are also similar, and the omission of the "u" is cheerfully accepted. But "rhyme moulder are also similar, and the omission of the "u" is cheerfully accepted. But "rhyme and "rime" are wholly different in their form. And if does not matter which is the more correct, the eye has become accustomed to the longer and erroneous spelling and does not instantly connect "rime" with the idea which one wishes to convey.

not instantly connect "rime" with the idea which one wishes to convey.

A curious illustration of how this distortion of word form misleads is to be found in bundle and "bundle." I question whether one person in ten would recognize in the elided form even so well known a word.

I notice that the new style of spelling "though," "through and "thorough has not been adopted by the gentlemen of Columbia, and I feel quite confident that they have been unconsciously guided by the principle which I have endeavored to enunciate. "Thru" may spell "through," but it does not look "through," and the eye (except in the "Thru" may spell "through," but it does not look "through," and the eye (except in the case of unknown or little used words, picks up the word as a whole and does not spell it

letter for letter.

The whole subject resolves itself into the principle laid down by Herbert Spencer in his "Philosophy of Style," the "conservation of mental energy." If I choose to adopt a form of spelling which distract the attention of the reader from the thought. which I am attempting to convey to his mind and attracts it to the particular words in which my thought finds expression I am not "conserving his mental energy" and my writing or printing is less effective.

If the argument is advanced that posterity will be greatly benefited I can only quote the late Josh Billings, who said: "Wby should I regard posterity? What has posterity ever done for the said." New YORK, November 14.

PROFANITY IN THE SOUTH. A Quaker Commentary on a Recent Mis-

sissippl Decision. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Mississippi Supreme Court has decided that the objurgation "Go to hell" is not profanity in any sense of the word. Pray, what surpassing verbal feats must a Mississippian achieve to be recognized as profane?

The appellant in whose favor Justice Calhoun returned, this decision was a girl of 12. The South is proverbially precocious. And I hope for the sake of the solid South that the sex and tender years of the appellant were the sole and exclusive ground for this verdict. Indeed, I have little doubt that this is the correct view of the incident which is then pleasingly illustrative of Southern gallantry and ceases to justify any susicions whatsoever either of the acumen of Southern magistrates or of the prevalence in

hose regions of a truly Gargantuan scale of

Southern magistrates or of the prevalence in those regions of a truly Gargantuan scale of blasphemy.

Were I less eager to accept this view I should still be literally forced to it by the Gilbertian or rather Rabelaisian argument advanced by Justice Calhoun in support of his decision: "The sentence 'Go to hell' conveys an invitation," said he, "which the person addressed need not accept unless he is inclined to do so." Ergo, it is a purely unprofane sentence.

Could I imagine for a single moment that Justice Calhoun was serious in this ergo I might be driven to all sorts of disastrous inferences. I might even be compelled to suspect the Judge's dignified self of some tendency to dabble in the statutory offence under discussion. But it is plainly impossible that Justice Calhoun should not be well aware that admission to hell is no mere matter of personal inclination. He cannot conceivably suppose that anybody is able to reach that goal of his own unratified choice. Could one gain even the Tombs by such an individual democratic route? Of course not: even prison is a club to which persons must be formally nominated. So, a fortiori, is Sheol. The expression "Go to hell" is evidently but an abbreviation for "May God sentence you to hell" since there is no other way of arriving at that destination. In short, and ergo, and in all other rational purviews, the words "On the ll" are exactly and inevitably equivalent to "Damn you." Does Justice Calhoun maintain that even in hot Mississippi parts "Damn you." is not "profanity in any sense of the word."?

Philadelphia, November 15.

Oklahoma's New Adjutant-General. Guthrie correspondence Kansas City Star. Frank Canton, who will be Adjutant-General o Oklahoma, is about six feet tall, stender and made mostly of sand. Probably a better shot with revolver or rifle cannot be found in Oklahoma. He as carried and slept with guns all his life. They have been his constant companions, and most of the time they have been his only source of safety. eral years ago in Pawnee. In Payne county lived several brothers, the Dunns, who gave the officers much trouble. Outlaws found shelter at the Dunn ranch, and the Dunns were suspected of being in parassed the Dunns so continuously that Bee Dunn made the threat that he would kill Canton on sight Early one morning Canton stepped from a store in Pawnee and started along the sidewalk. Suddenly Bee Dunn appeared about fifty or sixty feet dis-tant, in the act of drawing his revolver. But Dunn was too slow. Cauton had drawn his own re-

volver and fired. Taking the precaution to see that Dunn was so disabled as to prevent his firing from the sidewalk Canton walked across the street to the house and told the Sheriff that he believed Rolling a cigarette, he remarked that though, he had to shoot quickly to save his own life he had aimed to hit Dunn squarely in the middle of the forehead. When Dunn was examined it was found that the bullet was near the

A Novelist on a Desert Island.

Sydney correspondence London Daily Mail. The South Sea Island steamer Suva has brought news of an authoress who, like the late Robert Louis Stevenson, has made a specialty of Pacific Island stories. Early in this year Miss Beatrice Grimshaw was in London, where she published a book that met with some success.

Suva runs, "a native was seen paddling his canoe at a furious rate toward the Nunkalofa beach. When he got his breath and calmed himself he declared to other natives on the beach that he had een and bad been challenged by a lone white bare socied figure of a female on an uninhabited island. The Tonga Government officials were informed. and as it was evening they decided not to go and see what the apparition was until next day, in case

t were some evil spirit. estigate and with fear and trepidation on their aces, landed on the old pilot station and discovered a fire with a tea kettle singing merrily, a looking glass, and inside a hut, thumping her typewriter Miss Grimshaw, the authogess, who was trying to find some land where no white man had ever trod. "Alone on this island for some three days, she

night and many hundreds of mosquitoes and files. Beached Black fish.

From the St. Petersburg Independent found dead on the beach near Tarpon Springs one tay week before last. Each fish lay with its nos on the beach and its tail pointed straight out to sea. An old whaler who has seen as many as 300 of thes fish thus beached in the South Pacific explains that the blackfish takes pleasure in jumping straight out of the sea until it seems to stand on its tail. then falling in such a manner as to fairly churn off in the direction he may happen to be headed and the rest rush after him in a panic. If that direction happens to be landward they will run up so far on the beach that they cannot get back

From the Billings Journal, A visitor in Billings recently made the remark our presence that Billings had an ideal location what will eventually become the largest cit for what will eventually become the largest cit in the State. She had the largest and most productive country of any town in Montana for which to furnish a market, she had the most ente umber of gum chewing girls in the whole State

out a servant?

OUR SLAVIC FELLOW CITIZENS. Attitude of the Bohemians and Poles in American Politics.

From Charities.

American politics are for the most part quite as much a matter of purely local interest as Since the days of the anti-slavery movement, which enlisted the generous sympathies of the old generation of liberal immigrants, our politics have involved few questions of general interest apart from some of our present social economic issues. The educated European remains on the outside of American life quite as much because it is provincial as because he is. Consequently, unless he is made over into a complete American, the foreigner is likely to take part in our politics only as a matter of business, which is to say corruptly. Among the simple minded yet shrewd fellows at the bottom this is often quite naively and innocently the case. A librarian who is a good friend of the various nationalities who vork in her town asked the Poles who were oming in and out of the library on one election day what they were voting for. tion day what they were voting for. They replied cheerfully, pleased that she took an interest in their affairs and that they had so good a market to report, "For \$2." The whole situation is one which naturally lends itself to logrolling and political trading. When there are groups of men with their full numerical share of political power, with no use to which they want to put it and full of clannish feeling, it is very easy for a leader of their own kind to "vote" them as a unit. If he is bid for hy the offer of some petty office it gratifies not only him but his whole group, who feel themselves vicariously honored in his person.

while the conviction that American politics are corrupt draws in some men it keeps others out. As a Slovak minister said to me: "My people are not interested in politics, they say 'Das ist mehr Geldsache."

Das ist mehr Gieldsache.

As to political affiliations both parties count Slava as members. In the antebellum days the slavery issue tended to draw Bohemians and Poles, both of whom supplied gallant solders to the Union, into the Republican ranks. It is interesting to find that the Poles voted for Grant in 1872, the first election in which they were notably interested, not only because of his war record but because he recognized the French Republic during the Prussian war, while his opponent, Greeley, was supposed to have favored Austria in Italy and Germany in Alsace-Lorraine — Another reason for Republicanism has been the simple and intelligible one that the Irish were Democrats. On the other hand, in Chicago both Bohemians and the explanation in the case of the Bohemians in that Républicanism meant the administratios and that Bohemians were readily led by then past experience to join the opposition. How far Slavs in this country are naturalized it is impossible to say, the census figures on the subject being unusable in this case. In Hadley, Mass., where forty-seven Poles own property and 123 more pay a poll tax, only two are naturalized, and I judged that the Americans were far from desiring to have more become voters. The policy of the more enlightened Slavic leaders, on the contrary, is to urge citizenship, and one at least of the national societies requires it.

In many places their vote is an important consideration. In the Illinois State campaign in 1906 both Republicans and Democrats nominated a Pole for the office of State Treasurer. One of these nominees had already served in Chicago as Alderman and as City Attorney. A number of Poles have sat in State Legisla As to political affiliations both parties count Siavs as members. In the antebellum days the alayery issue tapidal to the playery issue tapidal to the savery issue tapida

nated a Pole for the office of State Treasurer. One of these nominees had already served in hicago as Alderman and as City Attorney. A number of Poles have sat in State Legislaures, both as Representatives, and in one nstance at least in the Senate, and is one one on the served for him on his election as a sort of amily perquisite, or rather as a courteous ecognition of the service of his father and prother, who had preceded him in office.

TRAMPS IN NORWAY.

New Laws Regarding the Treatment of

Men Who Wan't Work. From the Poor Law Officers' Journal. The Norwegians have passed a special et which enables the authorities to deal in wholesome way with ablebodied loafers, beggars, tramps, aliens and drunkards who shirk their financial duty to their dependents. An ablebodied man who will not work can now be warned by the police against his manner of life and told where he is tol apply for employment. Thus direct official action is taken against idling and idlers He is to be prevented coming on the community for support, or so acting that his family becomes a charge on the poor lawthe interpretation clause to include even children. This of course involves the probut probably easier in that country than in England, as they have immense tracts of available land which could be brought into cultivation

and this it is affirmed would conduce to the prosperity of the country. That the country means business can be further inferred from a suggested method urther inferred from a suggested method of preventing escape through the possibility of work being irregular and intermittent a person may be ordered by the police to to the labor bureau, but not do so; and on the other hand there may not be any work. Both these contingencies are realized, so the idea is to give an unsuccessful applicant a card which will be evidence of obedience and also state when the next visit must be paid. This is a detail that may be varied, but it indicates the size of the meshes of this official net. Suppose a person refuses to do the work assigned, or leaves it without reason, or is dismissed through bad conduct and within a year either he or his dependenta come on the poor law for relief in consequence of the return to lazy habits, then the authorities can send him to the workhouse for eighteen months, or for three years if it is a second these contingencies are realized een months, or for three years if it is a see ffence. The workhouse is an institu

ties can send him to the workhouse for eighteen months, or for three years if it is a second offence. The workhouse is an institution between a prison and an English workhouse, and the chief points are that liberty is forfeited, begging is impossible, and they must face either work, hunger or punishment.

The provision with regard to tramps is most stringent. A person found roaming about and endangering the safety of others is liable to detention in the same establishment for three and up to six years. The course is clear and effective. The individuals are first watched by the police and then warned that they must get a fixed residence within a given time, and if they do not they are taken in charge. Some option is reserved to the police as to whether they will send a lazy person to the workhoust or to his legal home, should they find out where it is; but the decision rests with the police. In this connection it is important to know that the police have certain judicial functions unknown to such officers in this country. It is quite possible, and even probable, that some will be found who are unable to settle because too poor, and in these circumstances they are to have a house found for them, the funds for this purpose being provided from money set anart for the purpose. The blace in the or this purpose being provided from the purpose. The plant for the purpose. The plant instance is considered by the plant instance is cons there is reserved the right of appeal to higher court.

Sesheke correspondence London Daily Mail. The meeting here of Lord Selborne, fligh Comssioner of South Africa, and Luanika, Paramount Nothing could be more picturesque than Luan tka's arrival. A fleet of some 250 native dugous canoes came up the broad Zambesi, led by the chief's own enormous boat, with its crew of thirty paddlers. There broke from the hundreds of women as-sembled on the shore the royal song of welcome as Luanika's craft drew nigh. Dressed in every imaginable brilliant color, black faces shining and black eyes sparkling with excitement, the women marched slowly forward to the rhythmical clapping of hands chanting as they went, to the river bank, and then, with wild shricks and peals of laughter, broke their ranks and raced to bathe their hands and faces in the water in which the king's boat swam. In the evening the Paramount Chief presented

Lord Schorne with a young hippopolamus. This beast, which is perfectly tame and about half grown, had followed the chief's canoe 300 miles down the river from Lialul, taking no more than a easing interest in the herds of wild "hippos" he way. It slept peacefully through the greater part of the presentation ceremony, and was finally nted and ridden out of the courtyard

Health of the Emperor of China

From the South China Post. China himself has just been published. It shows that during the past twenty years, that is to say from constantly increasing nervous debitity. His present condition is almost intolerable. The slight and any exposure results in catching cold. A foreign medical expert is quoted as saying that unless noment fall into a state of insanity.

The Small and Ugly Word in Oklahoma Muskogee correspondence Kansus City Times. careful how you call a man a tlar in erritory. A Muskogee Grand Jury has indicted I. Bausch for disturbing the peace of another man His admitted guilt ites in calling the other man itar, but the Grand Jury returned an indictment against him for that offence.

These Times.

Knicker-A fool and his money are soon parted. feet of a fool on other people's money.

NEW BOOKS.

The Latest by Mr. Hewlett. It will gratify the reader to find in the beginning of Mr. Maurice Hewlett's story of "The Stooping Lady" (Dodd, Mead & Co.) that the novelist is in fine spirits and very picturesquely playful. For some time we do not learn what the trouble was about on the 21st of January, 1809, at the great gates of Caryll House, St. James's, the historic and august home of the old Countess of Morfa, when the Countess's chariot was about to pass in bearing the Countess's granddaughter, Miss Hermia Mary Chambre, a beautiful and healthy girl of twenty. A dead and mangled horse; a fine young man of Saxon coloring holding another young man by the coat collar and battering the nose of a third; a mob formed in a ring and encouraging with raucous cries the twofold activity-these main strong facts are submitted for us, but we must wait to learn their meaning.

It is really no hardship to wait. The en

tertainment during the delay is animated and agreeable. We get the color of Caryll House, including the giant servitors in canary colored breeches. We greet the old Countess, "Grandmamma Morfa, the withered, the eagle faced, crutch in hand, enthroned before a sea coal fire." We are made to understand thoroughly the inflexible pride of this old great lady. We learn about the family-a definitely interesting history, as it is here related. Gradually, from hints, from bits of conversation, from extracts from her letters to her cousin Mary Fox, we become acquainted with Miss Hermia Mary Chambre, and we find ourselves interested and gladdened by her. In one of her letters to Mary Fox Hermia had occasion to quote something that had once been said to her by her father. He had said "If you stoop, Hermy, stoop nobly." There is a text in that quotation. The title of the story is implied in it. It suggests a great difference between Hermia and her proud old grandmother. In 1809 pride was having falls, even in England. The story dwells upon that point. Cobbett is a character in the tale. Hermia had read "The Rights of Man" and approved of it.

In the fifth chapter, beginning at page

45, the reader will learn just what the trouble

was that he and Hermia had a glimpse of at the gates of Caryll House. He will learn that the fine young man with the Saxon coloring was David Vernour, a butcher; that the young man whose nose David was battering was the Marouis of Edlogan (sometimes called Beauty Edlogan, though the propriety of this title was not conspicuous at the moment when Hermia beheld him, nor indeed until the injured nose was better); that the other young man, the one who was being "scruffed" by the butcher, was Roderick, Earl of Morfs. the old Countess's son, Hermia's uncle; that the dead and manged horse had been "staked," that is, impaled, upon the pickets of an iron fence; that the unfortunate animal had been the young butcher's property; that it had been tethered to the fence pending the delivery by its master of a basket load of butcher's provisions at a back door of Caryll House; that the two young lords, being tipsy, had espied it untied it, tried to ride it; that Lord Morfa had essayed to make it jump the fence; that its shocking death was a consequence. and that David Vernour, coming out after his delivery of the meat, became active in the scene in the manner witnessed by Hermia at the moment when she drove up in Grandmamma Morfa's chariot. The reader will learn, too, that David was clapped into jail and kert there for a considerable time. He will not understand the justice of this, and no more could Hermia understand it. She needed to be enlightened Coubtless she was enlightened when somebody more informed said to her "My dear child, this fellow had hold of a gentleman-of a peer, they say-by the collar and gave the other no end of a smack on the nose. Well, you know, you can't have that, can you?"

It was very strongly old Lady Morfa's opinion that you couldn't have that. She impressed this upon T. Vernour, David's father, when that duly humble tradesman came to plead with her. "Vernour," said she, "I can't have it, and I will not. Do you know what was done? Do you know that his lordship was-touched? Touched by your son-touched on the collar? Do you know that Lord Edlogan was also touched-touched upon the-ah, person? Poor old eagle! she was so old and so sincere that the reader will be sorry for her It does seem as though the mounting spirit of "The Rights of Man" might have managed to spare her personally. To be sure, he was at pains to put herself in the way. Hermia, very properly, had great love and respect for her. But Hermia had read Tom Paine and seen Davd, and opposed to her grandmother was the great additional influence of the fact that David was a gen tleman. The story does not allow us have any doubt of this. David's distinguished political associates did not doubt it. No attention could have been more delicate than the anonymous daily gift of the bunch of white violets. It showed imagination in the giver and it filled Hermia's imagination. Grandmamma Morfa supported the news with great fortitude when Hermia told her that she was engaged to David. She merely said "You are mad." and shivered. But it was too much for her when she learned that the Earl of Morfa her son, had married Miss Moon, her private secretary. She swooned on that

occasion. We liked Miss Moon. She was a timid soul with large brown eyes, which she kept cast down a good deal, thereby displaying very well the long and silken lashes. No reader will be likely to divine that she was half so deep as she really was. The old Countess called her Moon, a cruel abbreviation quite unwarranted. We thought she was going to marry Sir George Coigne. He loved her and deserved her and he had thirty thousand a year. It is very amusing and charming to read about him and her Sir George felt himself to be in great danger because old Lady Morfa wanted him to marry Hermia. He was a very compliant man, but he loved Miss Moon so dearly that he appealed to Hermia for protection at this point. "Your grandmother's a wonderful old woman," he said to Hermia. By the Lord, she's made things awkward for me-and for you, too, you know-oh. yes, you're in it, deep!. Nothing like candor in these things. Your grandmother carries it too far, though. Candid! She uses a club-she lays you down! Eh?" We have thought it possible that Miss Moon deviated from the honest Sir George and married as she did in order to be perfectly revenged upon Lady Morfa for cailing her Moon. We were sorry for the Baranet. We were sorry, too, that David could not have had a longer career and a full reward But we liked the story. There is one part of it, the dialogue and encounter between David and Lord Rodono, that will not wash, but the rest is admirable. It is good comedy, a good picture, a skilful and effective

Brigit, Successor of Pam.

We understand that multitudes of people found care delight in reading about Pam, Bettina von Hutten's heroine, who cherish a monkey, thrilled passionately in thu